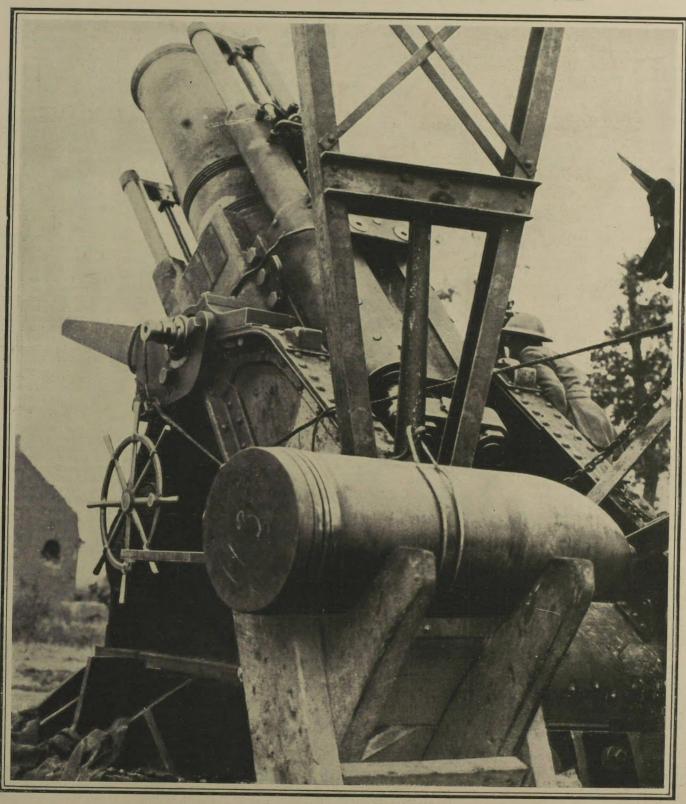
No. 4095. - VOL. CLI

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917.

SEVENPENCE.

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ONE OF SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S TITANS: A HEAVY HOWITZER READY FOR ACTION ON THE FLANDERS FRONT.

The howitzer seen here is one of our "heavies" whose shattering fire literally obliterated the German deep-trench and dug-out positions in Flanders when Sir Douglas Haig pressed forward to achieve his sledge-hammer victories of Menin Road and Broodseinde. With the Titanic weapon is seen, on the gun-carriage in rear of the breech, a huge projectile ready for loading. Veritable Jove's thunderbolts are these massive shells.

overwhelmed by the concussion of the shell-bursts and crashed in on top of their inmates,



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE are all familiar with a certain tone in the talk about Germany among those who hanker after a premature, and therefore a German, settlement. There is a fine phrase about the critics who damn with faint praise; and these critics may be said to praise with faint damns. When applied to Prussianism, their damns are so exceedingly faint as to be more feeble than the "dems" of Mr. Mantalini. It would seem almost as if they thought that the duty of economising in words—so careful are they to substitute a small word for the great word suitable to a g-eat transgressor, or a colourless word for the clear and vivid word which must have occurred first to anybody. But there is really

first to anybody. But there is really no economic need for these people to substitute such weedy words for the flowers of rhetoric with which their talents could doubtless have delighted us. A patriotic thrift has, indeed, led some thoughtful citizens to substitute leaves and roots for blossoms in bouquets and garlands; but I have not heard that even they think it extravagant to indulge in the mere names of flowers. They would not think it their duty to christen a daughter Rhubarb instead of Rose, or Asparagus instead of Lily. They do not, I imagine, observe a vegetarian fastidiousness in their literary quotations; they do not observe casually—

"A pumpkin by the river's brim A yellow pumpkin was to him,"

or cite the celebrated remark of Juliet that an onion by any other name would smell as sweet. In short (to quit this somewhat fascinating speculation), there is no reason to suppose that they deprive themselves in daily life of the pleasures of natural eloquence and emphasis, or that their talk upon other topics is such a tissue of unintelligible euphemisms and petty palliations as their talk about the most tremendous issue of the age. And if, in spite of Juliet, they call a rose a rose, they might be expected to call a thorn a thorn, and even admit that it pricks; they might call a poison a poison, and even admit that it kills. They might even bring themselves to refer to deadly nightshade without stopping to describe it as deleterious nightshade. Similarly, if they admit—as most of them do—that Belgium or Serbia suffered a wrong, they might also realise what everybody has, always regarded as the right way to speak of a wrong. If Prussia did strike a blow at the peace of the world, we surely shall not be blamed if (looking around us at this moment) we venture to call it a heavy blow. We shall hardly be content with calling it a good hard knock.

But what are called flowers of rhetoric, as a matter of fact, are by no means so much out of season as some suppose. There is a fashion of talking of the orator as merely an actor, and of his fame as though it were as fleeting as that of an actor. Be outpalm may come to be remembered by a carriage, and Gladstone by a bag. But the view is historically superficial, for it was precisely in the last great practical crisis of European politics that rhetoric was at its greatest. The orator was an actor in another sense, for he was a man of action. This was true even of lesser things; Brougham left a lasting mark on our educational and Gladstone on our fiscal affairs; but I am referring here to, the great words and deeds which were felt to be worthy of great revolutions. And, if these are fairly studied, it will be found that

the old eloquence is now avoided—not so much because it was artificial as because it was real. Men (or at least these rather mean men) do not dislike it because its style was ornate, but because its sentiment was simple. It happened to have a picturesque way of putting very plain truths; but these sophists hate them because they are plain, and hate them more because they are truths. That the citizen must die to save the city, that the traitor must die if he sells the city, that the invader is a usurper and the usurper is a tyrant, that the sword is necessary to the ploughshare and the ploughshare to the sword, that the foe threatens to thefile the hearths and desecrate the

AN OFFICIAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR FUTURE PRIME MINISTERS: CHEQUERS COURT-THE NORTH-WEST ASPECT.



PRESENTED TO THE NATION BY SIR ARTHUR LEE, M.P., FOR FUTURE PREMIERS: CHEQUERS COURT—THE SOUTH FRONT.

The beautiful and historic Chequers Estate, in the Chilterns, with the house and its contents, has been presented to the nation by Sir Arthur and Lady Lee, to be used after their deaths as an official country residence for future Prime Ministers. This munificent and patriotic gift includes an endowment sufficient to maintain the estate and a staff of servants, with a residential allowance for the occupant. The name Chequers is derived from the title of the Keeper of the King's Exchequer under Henry II.

altars, that fighting is freedom, that defeat is slavery—these things to-day are not tropes, but very terrific truisms; and we need a great orator to say them with sufficient simplicity.

But this modern school, and till lately this modern world, is not sincere enough to be rhetorical. It is too frightened of tyrants to denounce them as tyrants, and too slavish to say much about slavery. If I turn from the great words about great things, uttered by the republican rhetoricians of the eighteenth century, to the talk of many humanitarians who call themselves republicans at the present time, I am astounded not so much at their heresies as at the half-hearted way they hold them and the stammering way they state them. The internationalists are not only

unworthy of their country, but utterly unworthy of their subject. They do not merely cover Germany with defences that are false, but with excuses that would be trivial even if they were true. A great empire, responsible for such an apocalypse and judgment of the earth as this war, might just conceivably be right. It could not conceivably be rather wrong.

But all the earnest efforts of the peacemongers at present seem to be devoted to proving that the creation of such an inferno was rather wrong. They are concerned to show clearly that tyranny and perjury are rather wrong; that massacre and enslavement are also rather wrong. They draw the most delicate and elaborate distinctions between this sort of thing

ment are also rather wrong. They draw the most delicate and elaborate distinctions between this sort of thing and something else, which would be very wrong. I have recently been reading a communication to the Nation from a well-known exponent of the case for a compromise with Prussia, and therefore with Prussianism. The whole upshot of his argument seems to be that Germany may perhaps be called "criminal," but must not be called "criminal," but must not be called "stanic." So far as I can understand the argument, it is admitted that the Central Powers not only made an indefensible attack on Serbia, but offered an almost intolerable provocation to Russia; but it is maintained that this was done in the hope that it would be followed by European peace; or, in other words, by Russian surrender. According to some moral principle which I cannot follow, the writer offers this as making the German case better; but even the writer is really obliged to admit that it does not make it much better. Even as he puts it, it is very weak; and it is worse if it is put more explicitly. Germany may have been criminal because she tried to impose an unjust settlement; but she was not Satanic, because that unjust settlement might really have come into force. In other words, she was rather wrong, because she wanted her neighbour's goods; but she was not very wrong, because she might have got them.

Why in the world should a man grope in such a maze of guess-work, and drudge amid such detailed irrelevancies, not even to prove that black is white, but merely to prove that black is not blacker? I can only suppose that sophistry, being the silliest sort of intellectual pride, is in itself a sort of intellectual pleasure; and that it instinctively labours to do even the lowliest services for Germany, as the paradise of all sophists. But this is what I mean by the depressing pettiness of the great part of the Pacifists fight upon the most ignoble model of all the

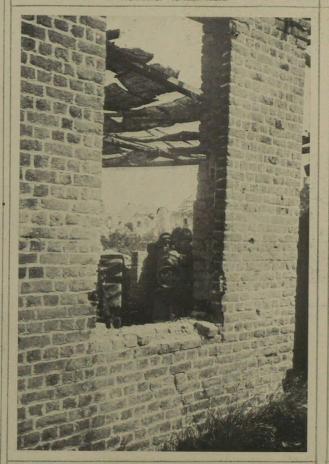
upon the most ignoble model of all the models provided for them by their friends (or at least their protégés) the Prussians. This is very like putting pins or pieces of metal in an enemy's food, or dropping germs and small seeds of péstilence in an enemy's water. The great war is surely too great a thing even to be brought to an end by means so miserably microscopic. And in truth the germ is very typical of this policy in another way, for it is none the more humane because its cruelty cannot inflict wounds, but can only inflict weakness. This sort of sophist is sowing everywhere the germ of one all-destroying plague, which might well be called the sleeping sickness. The name of it is weariness; and it is the enemy of all noble things. But so full are they of the spirit that urges us to yield to mere tedium that the very books and papers in which they urge it are tedious.

### ON THE BRITISH AND BELGIAN FRONTS: A WAR OF PROJECTILES.

BRITISH, CANADIAN, AND PETGIAN OFFICIAL-PHOTOGRAPHS.



DEALING WITH ENEMY "DUDS": BRITISH GUNNERS PREPARING TO DETONATE AN UNEXPLODED GERMAN SHELL.



WITH THE BELGIAN ARTILLERY: A GUN PLACED IN POSITION AMONG THE RUINS OF A HOUSE.



NOT A "DUD" IN THIS CASE: A GERMAN SHELL EXPLODING IN A VILLAGE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



CLEARING-UP AFTER A FIGHT: CANADIANS FILLING SACKS WITH CARTRIDGE-CASES; AND A PILE OF TRENCH-MORTAR BOMBS.

War to-day is essentially a matter of projectiles, from the big shells of the heavy guns to the cartridges of rifles, with many intermediate types. Not all the shells that are fired by the enemy into our lines explode, and those which fail to do so are known as "duds." The first photograph shows one such "dud" shell that came over during the Battle of Menin Road. To prevent accidents, it was railed off in a small enclosure, and then detonated by means of a charge of gun-cotton. A British N.C.O. is seen

fixing the apparatus under the supervision of two officers. The second illustration shows a German shell exploding at the end of a village street, while in the third is seen a gun belonging to the Belgian artillery. The last photograph illustrates one part of the work of clearing-up a battlefield after action. Two Canadian soldiers are collecting empty cartridge-cases, one shovelling them into a sack held by the other. Lying in the trench at the men's feet is a pile of big bombs for trench-mortars.

#### FIGHTING FLANDERS MUD UNDER SHELL-FIRE: BRITISH ARTILLERY AND "THE GRIM HEROISM OF FORTITUDE"

DRAWN BY WALLACE COOP FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



"In Flanders," writes the sender of the sketch, "heroism is not always picturesque; the heroism of the horses and men under such chaotic conditions as are depicted in the sketch. "In Planets," with the most of the Lines, "Interior is not divery principles to the second of the Lines Line and the Companion of the Lines Line

"THE HORSES SINK DEEP IN THE STICKY MUD, WHILE EVERY NOW AND THEN ONE SLIPS INTO A SHELL-HOLE": A BRITISH BATTERY NEAR YPRES CROSSING RAIN-SODDEN GROUND UNDER FIRE.

out by the horse. It must be day out under shell-fee, geners and drives helping with deag-ropes. Then the gen in extracted from the Finders und, and eventually a metallicle under its restled, and the rice interty position attained. Then some more our gives open that death-desting horseps. The work is hard, writing, exhausting. There is no remeated contained, a subject to the second of the se

#### THE CIRCUMSTANCE OF WAR. WITHOUT THE POMP: SCENES ON AND NEAR THE BRITISH FRONT DURING RECENT BATTLES.

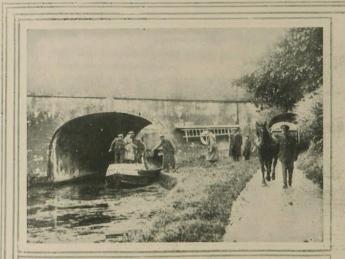


and the Austratory and took with fighting by the Araham Hights, took over 2000 prioners, and say that they have never seen so many dead. The German prisoners do not hide their attorishment at the spirit of over a deadoous work of the artillers in. On the state of the artillers in the solden fidely, with plies of shells about them and great dumps never by have no easy pleasant lime. On the terminal of the solden fidely with a spirit of the solden fidely with the solden fidely wi earth about their batteries, ploughing deep holes on either side of them. They worked in the close neighbourhood of death." Again, of the immense amount of preparations involved in every new advance: "Under shell-fire bracketing the roads on which they worked, pioneers carried on the tracks, put down new lengths of duck-board, laid new rails. . . . I passed

the dump yesterday, and aga'n to-day, in the weate ground of an old battiefield near Ypres, and saw the shells for our field-batteries being unloaded. There were thousands of shells, brand-new from the factories at home, all bright and glistening, and laid out in piles. . . . The scene of battle in those early hours was a great and terrible picture. . . . . The ruins of Ypres were vaque and blurred in the mist as I passed them on the way up, but as moment passed moment the jagged stump of the Golth Hall, the wild wreckage of the Asylum, and the spits were vague and it that chaos of masonry, which was so fair a city once, leapt out in light which flashed really and passed. So it was, in the third the way to the old German lines. Bits of villages still tested cathrough so which the still design were there, and isolated ruins of barra and farm-houses lie in heaps of timber and bickwork about great piles of green'sh sand-barra that the still design of the still design of the still design of the picture can be noted in our photographs.

#### MANNED BY SOLDIERS FROM THE FRONT: THE WAR-CANAL SERVICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL



AT ONE OF THE UNDER-BRIDGE PASSAGES: POLING AND GUIDING A BARGE THROUGH.



PREPARATIONS FOR A DAY'S WORK: GETTING OUT THE TOW-HORSES IN READINESS FOR A START.



WORKING HOURS: A TOW-HORSE PULLING A BARGE-ALSO THE SOLDIER IN CHARGE.



A REST WHILE TIED UP: SOLDIERS WITH BARGE TRAFFIC EXPERIENCE WHO ACT AS INSTRUCTORS.



WHEN PASSING FROM ONE LEVEL TO ANOTHER WORKING THE PADDLE-SLUICE AT A LOCK.



ENTERING ONE OF THE LOCKS: BARGES, FITTED WITH BOW-FENDERS, PASSING
IN BETWEEN THE GATES OF A LOCK.



AT THE CLOSE OF A DAY'S JOURNEY: TWO BARGES SIDE BY SIDE, SAFELY BERTHED INSIDE A LOCK.

The Canal Control Committee, which is one of the branch departments of the Board of Trade, has undertaken, and is at the present time carrying out, the training of soldiers in the working of barges on various canals. The organisation of the canal work is as an auxiliary transport service, with the special object of relieving railway traffic, chiefly in this country, but also abroad. The men engaged are, for the most part, soldiers returned from the front, who are unfit for general Army service in consequence of wounds, or owing to incapacity from sickness. With them are included a limited number of

low-category men. Our illustrations have to do with one of the canal system sections in which the men spoken of are already at work. Men drawn from battalions of the Bedford Regiment are shown on duty on the Kennet and Avon Canal in one of the Southern Counties. They are, it is stated, all volunteers for the canal service, and among them are several former watermen who previous to joining the colours for the war had experience of inland navigation on the canals then in use. The horses employed are, to a large extent, former Army horses, too old for the hard work of general service.

#### ON OUR WESTERN BATTLE-FRONT: NEAR LENS AND ELSEWHERE.

PHOTOGRAPHS Nos. z, 3, and 4, Canadian War Records; No. 2, Australian Official.



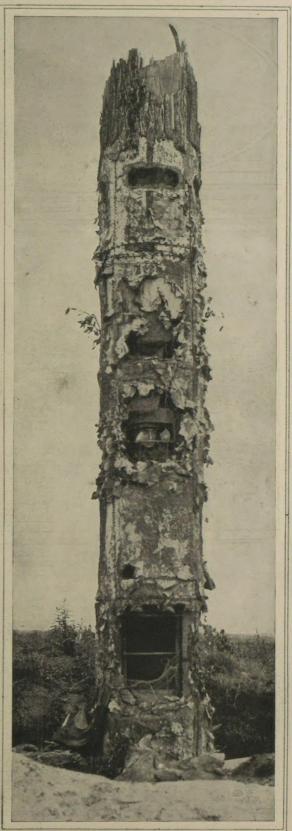
ON A BATTLEFIELD NEAR LENS: THE ENTRANCE TO A THICK CONCRETE-WALLED AND BOMB-PROOF ROOFED GERMAN TRENCH DUG-OUT.



MEASURING SEVENTY-FIVE YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE: PROBABLY A RECORD EXCAVATION FOR A CRATER FORMED BY A SHELL-BURST,



ANOTHER OF THE CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH STRONGHOLDS NEAR LENS: A CON-CRETE AND STEEL-SLAB BUILT MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT WITH WIDE LOOPHOLES.



A GERMAN "O.P." NEAR LENS: A HOLLOW STRUCTURE, CAMOU-FLAGED WITH FOLIAGE AND BARK, AS A TREE-TRUNK-WITH ONE OF OUR MEN INSIDE, LOOKING THROUGH THE SECOND APERTURE.

The elaboration of the German efforts to make their dug-outs shell-proof is evidenced in the upper illustration of one in the Lens district captured by the Canadians. The thickness of the solid concrete walls is apparent from the width of the side-planking of the entrance doorway, while the upturned saucer-like roof is of great thickness. Netting for camouflage purposes covers the roof, on part of which stones and soil are heaped to make the place harmonise in appearance with the ruins and broken-up ground surrounding. Probably a record shell-crater—said to be 75 yards in circumference on

another section of the Western Front, is shown in the second illustration. The fourth illustration shows a German "O.P.," or observation-post. It is, apparently, a hollow cylinder reared on end to resemble a tall tree-stump, with iron sheeting round the tron, on which foliage was draped; and with, at the top, jagged strips of bark. Iron bars inside formed a ladder with wire-netting covered apertures in the trunk for watching purposes. One of our men is visible inside, peering through the second aperture from the bottom, and with his feet on a lower bar at the lowest aperture.

#### THE BATTLE ROUND LENS: CLOSE UP TO THE FIGHTING-LINE.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH SHELLS BURSTING IN REAR: AN ARTILLERY RESERVE STORE WITH A CAMOUFLAGED.

HOWITZER CARRIAGE, IN A CAPTURED TRENCH.



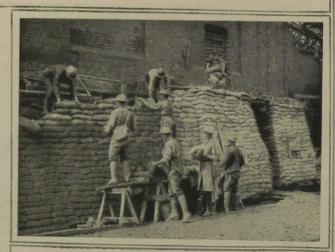
ON A BATTLEFIELD RAILWAY: A MOTOR TRAIN RUNNING BETWEEN THE TRENCHES AND THE REAR LINES.



THE "TUMP-LINE" DEVICE OF THE NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS, AS IN USE ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A PARTY LOADING UP WITH BARBED WIRE AND IRON STAKES FOR TRENCH ENTANGLEMENTS.



TUMP-LINERS" EN ROUTE WITH THEIR LOADS: GOING FORWARD IN INDIAN FILE WITH THEIR LOADS, EXACTLY AS THE REDSKINS DID.



PROTECTING A RED CROSS DRESSING-STATION WITHIN SHELLING RANGE: BUILDING UP A ROOFED SANDBAG BARRIER AT THE ENTRANCE.

A small artillery depôt for reserve munitions, etc., with a camouflaged howitzer-carriage in it, at the rear in part of the Canadian lines at Lens, temporarily sheltered in a former German trench, is shown in the first illustration (top, left). In the background, towards the rear, the smoke of bursting German shells is seen. The second illustration shows one of the many motor trains on one of the light railways traversing the battle-area in all directions; some bringing up ammunition and stores, others, as with the trucks seen here, badged with the Red Cross. The third illustration (across the page), and the fourth (bottom, left) show a time-honoured American Indian method of carrying

heavy loads which the Canadians make use of. A band, or wide belt of leather, passed across the forehead supports the weight of the load. The carrier, stooping forward slightly as he walks, has his hands free, and can get along with comparative ease. A man, it is stated, can in that way carry loads of from 50 to 130 lb. weight. The "tump-line" is the name given to the form of portage. The third illustration shows a party in the act of loading-up rolls of wire netting, and packages of barbed wire, and of the corkscrew-pointed iron uprights, for spreading the entanglement on. The party is shown in the fourth illustration while on its way.

### A NEST OF GOTHAS BOMBED: AIR-PHOTOGRAPHS OF ST. DENIS WESTREM.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY A BRITISH AIRMAN ON SEPTEMBER 27: THE GREAT GERMAN AERODROME AT ST. DENIS WESTREM-SHOWING AEROPLANES OUTSIDE HANGARS.



SHOWING A SHED (INTACT IN THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH) BURNT OUT BY A BRITISH BOMB: THE AERODROME
AT ST. DENIS WESTREM, PHOTOGRAPHED ON OCTOBER I.

"Last month," said General Smuts in his speech on October 4, "our naval and military aeroplanes dropped 207 tons of bombs behind the enemy's lines. In the same period he dropped 4½ tons of bombs on London. In that month we bombed him on 23 days and 19 nights, chiefly attacking his aerodromes, and, in particular, the great aerodromes at St. Denis Westrem and Gontrode, where the Gothas live, setting hangars and sheds on fire, and, as photographs prove, damaging his machines and pitting his aerodromes

with shell-holes." On this and the succeeding two pages, we are enabled to give some of the remarkably interesting photographs, taken by British airmen, to which General Smuts refers. One of the sheds wrecked by our bombs is seen in the upper photograph before its destruction, and in the lower one as it appeared afterwards. A number of German aeroplanes are visible on the ground, on both sides of the aerodrome. As will be remembered, on one occasion a Gotha aquadron was bombed when lined up for starting off.

#### HIT BY MANY TONS OF BOMBS: ENEMY AERODROMES.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



SHOWING GERMAN AEROPLANES COMPELLED TO LAND IN SMALL FIELDS OWING TO BRITISH BOMB-CRATERS: ST. DENIS WESTREM AERODROME PHOTOGRAPHED ON SEPTEMBER 30 FROM A BRITISH MACHINE.



SHOWING BRITISH BOMBS DROPPING AND A HANGAR DESTROYED (ALSO SEEN IN THE SMALL INSET PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE ITS DESTRUCTION):

GONTRODE AERODROME PHOTOGRAPHED ON SEPTEMBER 29 BY A BRITISH AIRMAN.

In the upper photograph, taken over St. Denis Westrem, may be noted three German aeroplanes that have been obliged to land in small fields, owing to their regular landing-places in the aerodrome being rendered unsafe by the number of craters caused by Rittish bombs. Landing in small fields is dangerous even in dry weather, but much more so when it is wet. In the lower photographs, taken at Gontrode, the black arrows

indicate British bombs in the act of dropping, while the position of a hangar which was destroyed is marked by a white arrow. The same hangar before its destruction is shown in the small photograph, inset just above the spot in the larger photograph (taken afterwards) where can be seen the gap where it previously stood. It must be remembered, too, that these aerodromes are only two of many bombed by us

### PHOTOGRAPHED DURING A BRITISH AIR-RAID: GONTRODE AERODROME.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



SHOWING WHERE A SHED WAS DESTROYED; AND A NUMBER OF BOMB-CRATERS: A BRITISH AIRMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH (TAKEN ON SEPTEMBER 30) OF THE GERMAN AERODROME AT GONTRODE.



SHOWING CRATERS, BRITISH BOMBS DROPPING, AND GERMAN AEROPLANES OUTSIDE A SHED NO LONGER HABITABLE:

GONTRODE AERODROME PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR ON OCTOBER 1.

The progressive effect of the continual bombing by our airmen of the German aerodromes in Belgium is clearly indicated in these two photographs taken from British aeroplanes, the upper one on September 30, and the lower one on the following day. In the first one there is indicated by an arrow a shed which was later struck by bombs. The

second photograph shows the position of the same shed, after our bombs had rendered it untenable, with six or seven German aeroplanes on the open ground outside it. The arrows at the top in the lower photograph indicate craters caused by British bombs, and other bombs actually falling. They show in the photograph like puffs of smoke.

FROM THE DRAWING BY L. SABATTIER.



The introduction by the Germans of poison-gas as a weapon of war has added to the burden which a soldier has to carry, and the gas-mask has become an essential item in his equipment. Practice in its rapid adjustment has also come to form part of his military training. Our drawing shows troops of the French Army—in this case a Senegalese battalion in training on the Côte d'Asur—putting on their gas-masks on suddenly receiving the order, "Alerte aux gaz!" They are lining a ditch

(representing a trench) by the side of a road, and, besides their gas-masks, it will be seen, they carry the full field equipment and wear steel helmets. On the right is seen the Colonel in charge of the operation, an old Colonial officer who has twice been severely wounded during the war, and intends to return to the front directly he is fit again. He is explaining to a Senegalese soldier, who had shown some reluctance to don his mask, the purpose and importance of the apparatus.

#### DEALING WITH AIR-RAIDERS AT THE FRONT: BRITISH MOBILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION.

DRAWN BY DARYL LINDSAY.



Air-raids at the front are not, as in London, merely an occasional visitation: they are an ordinary part of the day's work, and of the night's work also. Describing one moonlight raid in Flanders recently, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "There was the loud drone of engines and the barking of many 'Archies,' and between the stars, very bright and glinting, the twinkle of shrapnel bursting in many spaces of the sky, and searchlights creeping backwards and forwards to find the night-birds. Deeper than the sharp bark of our 'Archies' was the explosion of a German bomb. 'Blighters,' said one of the officers. Somewhere

over there, in a quiet village, death had come, perhaps, to a sleeping child or some tired woman. The air-raiders seemed scattered over the sky. Later in the night a few bombs fell closer, and with louder crashes. . . . 'I wonder if the devils are over London to-night,' said an officer. And he looked away to the North Star, and he was silent after that, thinking of some house below the star." Our anti-aircraft guns and crews have attained high efficiency, as proved also in the recent raids on England. The gunners seem part of the mechanism of the guns.—[Praxing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



BUTTER AND IIS SUBSTITUTES.

THE shortage of butter continues, and the release by the Government of 25,000 packages of Australian butter, presumably kept in cold storage until now, seems to have done little to remedy it. Whether this scarcity is due, as has been said in the Press, to the greediness of the highly paid warworkers of the North and Midlands, who insist on consuming their pre-war allowance regardless of price, or whether, as is more likely, it is attributable to the ever-increasing cost of cattle-food, is impossible to say. At all events, the scarcity is not likely to abate immediately, and it therefore becomes us to limit our own consumption of butter as much as possible, so as to leave all that we can for those to whom it is more or less of a necessity.

In these circumstances, it is as well to see what is the special value of butter as a food, as to which the researches of Professor Halliburton and Mr. J. C. Drummond, just published in the Journal of Physiology for September, seem to be timely. Butter, they say, contains "a fatsoluble accessory substance" which promotes growth, as is proved in a remarkable manner by a series of experiments carried on by them at Cambridge on rats bred for the purpose. Young rats fed on food from which butter or one of its substitutes had purposely been eliminated lived without increasing in weight, and adult female rats brought up on the same diet failed to produce offspring. Other experiments to the same effect showed that this growth-

promoting substance, which seems to have been first indicated by Osborn and Mendel, was present not only in butter, but in the yolk of eggs, cod-liver oil, and in

the lower melting-point portions of beel-fat, kidney-fat, and heart-fat. This led them to extend their experiments to the different kinds of margarine now manufactured in this country and abroad as a substitute for butter, with the result that they found some specimens fulfilling that function fairly well and others not at all. To show the difference one must go into the process of manufacture.

Now the best (which are also the higher-priced) margarines, according to Messrs. Halliburton and Drummond, are made from beef-fat put into tanks at a temperature of 80 deg. Fahr., after which it is chilled, cut into small cubes, and heated to 150 deg. Fahr. The result of this is to convert most of it into a clear oil, called oleo-oil, which is then drawn off and mixed with carefully soured skim-milk, while from 1 per cent. to



6 per cent. of real or natural butter-fat is sometimes added with markedly good effect. The result is a compound which is difficult to distinguish except by an expert taste from natural butter, all the functions of which as a food it seems



THE CERMAN SCIENCE OF HOSPITAL-BOMBING: A WRECKED WARD WHERE
NURSES AND WOUNDED WERE KILLED AT VADELAINCOURT.

German airmen, it will be recalled, bombed the French military hospital at Vadelaincourt, near Verdun, on three different nights. Their bombs killed 19 persons and wounded 26, many severely.

to discharge. But it is odd that only margarine made from beef-fat seems to contain the peculiar growth-promoting substance referred to above.

ove. That this could be done with a little self-sacrifice

WHERE A SURGEON AND A WOUNDED SOLDIER UNDER OPERATION WERE KILLED AND THE CHIEF DOCTOR WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED BY CERMAN BOMES: A WRECKED OPERATING-ROOM IN THE VADELAINCOURT HOSPITAL.

The doctor seen in the photograph, who was in the operating-room when the bomb fell, was the only unburt survivor.

From lard or pork-fat it is entirely absent, and in mutton-fat, horse-fat, and the fat of other animals it is either absent or present in such small quantities as to be negligible. It is curious that among the mammals, at any rate, it is only the ox which seems to produce it.

Of what, then, are the cheaper margarines composed? Chiefly—still according to Messrs. Halliburton and Drummond—of cocoanut oil, of cotton-seed oil, sunflower-seed oil, and linseed oil, although other vegetable oils have been tried. Such margarines may be good as condiments, or as helping those who consume them to eat more bread, and also to a

ing to Messrs. Halliburton and Drummond—of cocoanut oil, of cotton-seed oil, sunflower-seed oil, and linseed oil, although other vegetable oils have been tried. Such margarines may be good as condiments, or as helping those who consume them to eat more bread, and also to a certain extent as heat-producers; but they do not contain the substance which promotes growth, and the young of no animals, so far as at present is ascertained, will thrive on them unless this substance is supplied otherwise. The "nut-butter" dear to vegetarians falls under the same condemnation, and the only other substitute for butter—besides cod-liver oil, milk, eggs, and beef-fat margarine—which can really supply its place as a food, is beef-dripping. Unfortunately, all these substitutes are nearly as scarce, and threaten to be as dear before long, as butter itself. Although more might be done by the well-to-do in the way of using salt butter in the place of fresh, it is plain that the most patriotic thing for adults to do at the present moment would be to give up the use of butter as much as possible and to leave what there is of it for children, who really require it if they are to grow up healthy and strong.

e with a little self-sacrifice there can be no doubt. To the adult, foods like butter are chiefly useful for keeping up the vital heat of the whole organism. But this can be done, as the experience of the Eskimo shows, on a diet of whale or seal meat and blubber, without any domestic animals at all. There is no fear that we shall be reduced to this extremity, and a larger consumption of meat than at present would have its own dangers. But apart from this there are many foods—such as oatmeal, rice, peas, beans, and potatoes, besides such fish as herrings—to which we might turn as heatproducers. It is not, then, a very great sacrifice which the adult may be required to make for the sake of the well-being of the rising generation. And, fortunately we can now say with more confidence than at any earlier stage of the war that it will not be for long.

#### WIRELESS ON AIRCRAFT: THE DIRECTION OF ARTILLERY FIRE.



SHOWING (IN FRONT) THE SMALL SCREW WHICH, ACTUATED BY THE AIR, DRIVES THE DYNAMO FOR THE ELECTRIC CURRENT:

A FRENCH AEROPLANE FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.



SHOWING (UNDERNEATH) THE WHEEL ON WHICH THE WIRE OF THE ANTENNA IS COILED: THE WIRELESS-TELEGRAPHY POST INSIDE THE AEROPLANE SHOWN IN THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH.

Experiments with wireless-telegraphy apparatus fitted to aeroplanes were made, by some French officers of Engineers, in 1910; but it has only been since the war began that it has come into practical use on aircraft. "To-day," writes M. F. Honoré, regarding the French air service, "all aeroplanes for directing artillery fire (avions de réglage) are fitted with powerful wireless apparatus, whose range varies from 25 to 150 kilomètres (roughly, from 16 to 94 miles). They can both transmit and receive, the sounds being quite

perceptible in spite of the humming of the motor. The electric force is supplied by a small dynamo connected with a screw placed in front of the machine and actuated by the motion of the air. The aeroplanes keep in constant touch with their respective batteries. It is, in a sense, the observer on the aeroplane who controls the fire. As soon as he sights the objective, invisible from the battery, he gives a signal. A shot is fired, and at once the aeroplane wireless reports where it has fallen.

#### LONDON'S GREAT BARRAGE AGAINST AIR-RAIDERS: SHRAPNEL GLINTING AMONG THE STARS OVER TOWER BRIDGE,

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS, R.O.I.



THE MOST EFFECTUAL DEFENCE AGAINST MOONLIGHT AIR-RAIDS: A CURTAIN-FIRE OF MANY SHRAPNEL SHELLS, WITH SEARCHLIGHTS IN ACTION, OVER THE THAMES.

The anti-inecral post of the Leukon air-deference have done excellent work in the excent raids, guiding up a harage-fire of thougand which graved ways effective. The scene on monolight inhight, with indictional rigiding between the stars, the bearm of ascertificiate, and the record the goan, was one that Leukon's will off anti-increase. The contract of the contrac

yet offe one or two machines have, or a rule, purereded in perstraining our deference. These defences will continue to develop, and the public may rest accrete that mething will be fell underes which may rest to the smere complete procession of this reservement of the firmings, as well as with pages of their raids has been administry negligible. . . . Again, we born hit enough much more and cause him far greater less behind his horse. Last month our maxed and military acceptance reports of the copyed any tone of shows behind the enemy's lines. In the same print the chopyed of two all others haven. . . In Lendon's last mouth our total six losses were git killed and age jujured. During the first nine member of this year the losses from air raids were 154 killed and 740 wounded, as against agy presents abilities and x raids were 154 killed and 740 wounded, as against agy presents abilities and x raids were 154 killed and 740 wounded, as

#### WITH OUR ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA: GARRISON SCENES IN BAGHDAD.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



AMONG INDIAN TROOPS OF THE GARRISON: SEPOYS NEAR THE CITY IN CARS OF THE BAGHDAD-KADHIMAN TRAMWAYS.



DRAWING WATER-SUPPLIES FOR INDIAN TROOPS; CARIS WITH METAL WATER-CANS AT A WATERING-PLACE ON THE TIGRIS.



DRAWING WATER-SUPPLIES FOR BRITISH TROOPS: A MULE WATER-CART IN CHARGE OF OUR MEN BEING FILLED FROM THE RIVER.



AT AN INDIAN ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT STORE: SEPOY BATTALION-ORDERLÎES AND TRANSPORT VEHICLES AT RATION TIME.



A SCENE OFTEN WITNESSED IM THE STREETS OF THE CITY: A BRITISH INFANTRY BATTALION ON THE MARCH ALONG ONE OF THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES, CROWDED WITH ARAB AND OTHER NATIVES, AND RESIDENTS OF BACHDAD.

By his capture of Baghdad, in a practically intact condition, with all its principal buildings, Government offices, military bospital, and large Turkish barracks, all in the main undamaged by the enemy before quitting the city, owing to the swiftness of the British advance, Sir Stanley Maude has found a ready-made forward-base station at his disposal. Some attempts at destruction here and there were made by the Turkish rear-guard, but the Turks were hustled out so rapidly, with the ever-present fear of having their retreat cut off by our cavalry, that there was no time to do much mischief.

Before the war, and until it fell into our hands this spring, Baghdad was the established headquarters - centre of the Sixth Turkish Army Corps. Numerous military buildings in Baghdad had been reconstructed in recent years under German supervision, and are now at Sir Stanley Maude's disposal. Incidents of garrison-life during the present Britary occupation of Baghdad, while the troops in the field are on campaign several miles away to the north and north-west—as we know from the recent despatch recording the victory at Ramadie on the Euphrates—are shown in the above set of photographs.

#### AGAIN SUCCESSFUL IN MESOPOTAMIA: THE VICTOR OF RAMADIE.

PROTOGRAPH BY DUNN.



"After an advance on the night of September 27-28," reported Sir Stanley Maude in his despatch published in London on October 7, "we attacked the enemy's advanced position at Mushaid, four miles east of Ramadie (on the Euphrates), early on the morning of September 28. Mushaid ridge was occupied with little difficulty, and our column, continuing the advance, manoeuvred away from the river, attacking the Turkish main positions about Ramadie from the south-east, while our cavalry moved wide round to the west. . . . A severe battle ensued, lasting throughout the 28th, but by nightfall

our troops had carried the enemy's main positions, and were encircling Ramadie from the east, south-east, and south. Our cavalry completed the cordon to the west. . . . The enemy, during the night, attempted to break out westwards, but was headed back by our cavalry. Our troops resumed the attack vigorously on September 29, at daybreak, with the result that by 9 a.m. the enemy was surrendering everywhere. Included in our capture are guns, arms, ammunition, stores, and equipment, and several thousand prisoners, Ahmed Bey, the Turkish Commander, and Staff being among the latter."

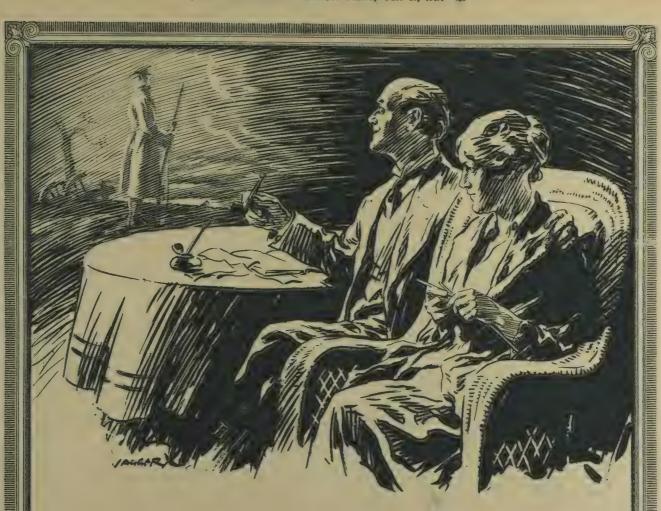
#### AT ZONNEBEKE WOOD IN MENIN ROAD BATTLE: SPADES WIN.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



One of the many exceptional incidents exemplifying the fearless during and impetuous courage of our men in the series of fierce fights during the victorious progress of the great Battle of Menin Road is illustrated here. The scene was witnessed in the course of the assault on the Zonnebeke Wood position, to the right of the fortified village of Zonnebeke. A small stream ran in front of the wooded ridge; and the entire slope of rising ground between the edge of the wood and the stream, a space of two hundred and fifty yards, was pitted all over with shell-craters, each encircled with barbed wire

and holding Germans with machine-guns. Among the craters also were concrete redoubts and "pill-boxes," garrisoned strongly. One party of an assaulting line of Scottish troops which attacked Zonnebeke Wood were suddenly assailed at close quarters by a number of Germans, who rallied suddenly from their shelters and came at the Scots with the desperation of a forlorn hope. The Scots, almost to a man, with amazing coolness, slung their rifles across their shoulders, and with their entrenching shovels "exterminated" the Germans, as it is stated.—[Drawing Copyrightad in the United States and Canada.]



# YOUR OBLIGATION

OU have a two-fold duty to perform to those whom you have sent to fight your battle. Firstly, to help the State to provide for their immediate necessities, and after the war is over to help those dear to you to start in civil life. You can meet both these obligations by lending money to your country now. The amount you save grows in value as the time passes.

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#### NEW NOVELS.

"Finished." Sir H. Rider Haggard is, he reminds us in the preface to "Finished" (Ward, Lock), almost the last survivor of the party who, under leadership of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, were the

ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN

KITCHEN IN A TRENCH.

One man, it will be noted, is aseing to the food; while another is cleaning his rifle.—[Canadian Wur Records.]

principals in the annexation of the Transval in 1877. He has recently revisited Zululand, and revived his memories of the natives of that country. These circumstances have apparently inspired him to write "Finished," which is a romance of Cetewayo and the last days of his fighting nation. That it comes to us in the form of a Quatermainian yarn is perhaps inevitable, not only because of the existence of a public still staunchly faithful to Macumazahn, but also because the remarkable toughness (not to say immortality) and candour of the little hunter make him an ideal eye-witness of to say immortality) and candour of the little hunter make him an ideal eye-witness of adventures of blood and mystery. Mameena, the Child of Storm, appears at the summons of Zikali, lord of the "multitudes of spirits," and Allan Quatermain parleys stoutly for peace against the fraudulent machinations of the wizard. A little later, the evil counsels prevailing, comes the disaster of Isandhlwana. Allan Quatermain escaped from the slaughter, and was a witness to the later

and humiliating end of Cetewayo. The Zulu independence passes, and the new South Africa—with travail still to endure—forms slowly in the last quarter of a troubled century. Apart from the fact that a Haggard romance is always a good romance, "Finished" should undoubtedly be read as a stirring footnote to Transvaal history, and a sidelight upon the customs and superstitions of one of the bravest savage races the world has ever seen.

"When Michael When Michael came to town things Came to Town." were not what they seemed. The Wansborough household was undisturbed by the upheaval that was to shake it to its foundations; Olive was an heiress, and impecunious Roderick Guye in the running for her hand. Malevolent Miss Pratt had not yet discovered how to use her teeth and claws. Michael's coming might almost have been a signal for the Fates to move. Thereafter, events progressed at a lively pace—exactly the pace, in fact, that Mme. Albanesi knows so well how to set and to keep going. "When Michael Came to Town" (Hutchinson) is light, though not perhaps frivolous, because it deals with people's follies and villainies, and the punishment that overtakes them. It is rather melodramatic, and, as good melodrama should, it points the moral with beat of drum and blare of trumpet. It is nothing more than it professes to be—to wit, an entertaining novel of the ephemeral sort. But, on the other hand, it is nothing less; and it gives honest value to the would-be buyer of whole-

"The Ivory
Tower."

The outbreak of war in 1914 brought
"The Ivory Tower" (Collins) to a
standstill. Henry James found himself unable to work upon "a fiction supposed to represent
contemporary or recent life." The work was laid aside,
and it was never completed. The feeling that made



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN ABOUT TO GO ON LEAVE TAKES HIS TUNIC TO THE TAILOR'S SHOP FOR REPAIRS.

the author lay down his pen can be understood to the full by the reader who takes up "The Ivory Tower" to-day. It is at least as much out of harmony with the world after three years of war as it was in 1914. When peace has settled upon the English-speaking countries, and libraries are places of leisure once more—then, but not, we think, till then, will the fragment receive attention or command interest. And even then it will be read as something curious, something with the flavour of unrealities or conditions so long lost that the mind cannot bend itself to their appreciation. . . Which he is as much as to say that it will never be a living book. It was well-intentioned to publish "The Ivory Tower"; but we cannot think that the time was well-chosen. The frivolous will not be able to read it, and the intelligent have more vital matters to concentrate their minds upon.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN COOK MAKING TEA IN THE LINE

some fiction. It may be recommended to include in a hospital parcel for patients who tire easily and yet can take an hour's amusement from the printed page.

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Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

A Judicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain your appetite, and get always up from the table with a desire to eat more. 2nd, Do not touch anything that does not agree with your stomach, be it most agreeable to the palate." These rules have been adopted in principle by all dieticians of eminence, and we recommend their use.

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#### LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Gen.
Sir H. H. Parr.

The Recollections and Correspondence of Major-General Sir Henry Hallam Parr, K.C.B., have been edited by Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale, and are published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Sir Harry was a distinguished soldier of mid and later Victorian days, whose useful work continued well into the present century. He came of a very old military family, claiming descent from a brother of Katherine Parr. He was born in 1847, the younger son of Thomas Clements Parr, barrister-at-law (one of the few Parrs who followed a civilian calling), and was educated at Eton. At fifteen he passed into Sandhurst, and thence into the 13th Light Infantry. He rose in his career, and at thirty received his first Staff appointment, that of Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Free, Governor of the Cape Province, South Africa. Parr, therefore, came in for his share of active service in the Boer, Kaffir, and Zulu wars, for his work in which he was mentioned in despatches. To him fell the duty of meeting the Empress Eugénie when To him fell the duty of meeting the Empress Eugénie when

ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A GERMAN NOTICE IN FRENCH ON A SMALL TRUCK, IN A VILLAGE CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS. A Canadian soldier is seen helping a comrade to adjust his gas-mask. When they vacated the village, the Germans took the civilian population with them. Canadian War Records.

she came to South Africa to see the place where the Prince Imperial had fallen. A long spell of duty in Egypt added to Sir Henry's reputation. At thirty-eight years of age he was full Colonel, and at forty he was second in command of the Egyptian Army. He would very likely have become Sirdar had not his health broken down. He refused to have his place kept

likely have become Sirdar had not his health broken down. He refused to have his place kept open for him, and came home to recruit. Various commands at home occupied him until the outbreak of the South African War, when he took over the South-Eastern District. It was a great disappointment to him that his health did not permit him to go to the front, where he would otherwise have held a high command. At fifty-five he reluctantly retired, and there his most active career ended; but he resumed his connection with the Army in 1910, when he was appointed Colonel of his regiment, the Somerset Light Infantry. He did much admirable work for the Territorial Force. Sir Henry's Memoirs contain many graphic personal narratives of great events. Of Rorke's Drift he has left a thrilling account. His sidelights on our Egyptian campaigns make excellent'reading. A small touch of peculiar interest to this Journal occurs in a letter describing the famous affair of McNeill's zareba (March 1884). "I sent down my telegram to you by Melton Prior of The Illustrated London Newe."

The book is one of those pleasant records which seddiers of long service and dis-

The book is one of those pleasant records which soldiers of long service and distinguished experience seem to make inevitably; whether they write their books in full themselves, or leave materials to the hand of their literary executor, the result is the same

A Doctor in Damaraland.

A Doctor in Damaraland.

Some very excellent illustrations at once attract us to "A Doctor's Diary in Damaraland" (Edward Arnold). One can tell that the photographs they reproduce were taken in a clear, dry air. Of similar quality is the air of the text, its lucidity, and the absence from it of atmospheric artifice being due to the diary form into which it is cast. The author, Dr. H. F. B. Walker, was with the ambulance attached to the 3rd Brigade (Myburg's) with General Botha's Northern Force in the campaign in German South-West Africa. This force gathered at Swakupmund. The Doctor's unit pushed through to the old capital, Otjimbingwe, where a hospital was established for a time, and then transferred to Winduk, remaining there from the end of May until Col. Franke's surrender in the second week in July. The return journey to Cape Town, which was reached three weeks later, after an absence of six months, gave an opportunity for seeing dreary

Luderitzbucht, but also the wonders of the Avas Mountains. The author, with his scientific training, and a natural eye for country, is able to give his narrative the interest of a sound book of travel. The story, now pretty well known to us, of



A CERMAN NAME CIVEN TO A STREET OUTSIDE LENS! CANADIAN OFFICERS INTERESTED. Canadian Was Reco

the dash on Winduk, is filled out with luminous detail in these matter-of-fact pages. We recommend a perusal especially of the chapters, "The Trek" and "Otjimbingwe," for a realisation of the hardships endured and privations suffered by General Botha's column in the struggle-forward along the line of the Swakup River; yet Dr. Walker says that, while this Northern Force received most of the kudos of the campaign, its trials never approached those of the Central column, or even of the Eastern and Southern, who advanced to Keetmanshoop. Writing among the German civilian population of Luderitz, Dr. Walker says: "One feels one is at grips with a madman, a madman stimulated by egotism and hate. It is most uncanny living among them. So sure are they of their superiority, their omnipotence, their Divine right almost, that one is at times almost persuaded, and doubts one's own sanity.

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#### STUDIES OF INSECT LIFE.

AS an exponent of the achievements of modern biological research, Dr. A. E. Shipley, the genial and dis A san exponent of the achievements of modern biologi-cal research, Dr. A. E. Shipley, the genial and dis-tinguished Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, has few-rivals, for he writes not only as one having author-ity, but with a singular and refreshing liveliness

and refreshing liveliness which enables him to invest the most unlovely of themes with an atmosphere of comeliness. Striking evidence of this rare gift is to be found in his latest book. "Studies of Insect Life" (Fisher Unwin), where, in a chapter on "Insects and War," he lays before his readers the appall his readers the appalling, death-disseminating powers possessed by those insect-parasites of man whose very names inspire loathing. Till now the most dreaded and the most insidious of the camp-followers of armies, to-day they have armies, to-day they have been made at least amenable to control, and in so far have been de prived of their power for muschief. But on this theme, as of the ravages of the parasitic worms. of the parasitic worms in relation to grouse-disease, Dr. Shipley has more to say than can possibly be condensed within the space of a short review. Among the other good things in this book are two de lightful chapters on the honey-bee and "Bom bus, the Humble-bee." Though most of the

illustrated Naval or Military

bus, the Humble-bee."

Though most of the facts so charmingly presented about the hive-bee will probably be familiar to most of his readers, this is hardly likely to be true of that on the humble-bee. As a holiday companion by the sea this book will be indispensable, for it contains a most vividly written chapter on "The Romance of the Depths of the Sea," and another on "Sea-Fisheries," which is crammed full of good things, both in regard to the life-histories of our food-fishes and their relation to the all-important question of our food-supply. It will probably

SERVICE WEATHERPROOFS.

During the War BURBERRYS CLEAN AND REPROOF Officers' "Burberrys" Tielokees, Burfrons
and Burberry Air-Warms FREE OF CHARGE.

come as a surprise to many to learn that this supply is by no means as surprise to many to learn that this supply is by no means so secure or so inexhaustible as was at one time believed. This disconcerting state of affairs, he explains, is due in part to the enormously increased toll on our fishing-grounds, and in part to direct and avoidable destruction of immature fish; and this is a matter which appreciation of the life and work of the late Sir John

For more than one reason, in these days, a grill-dish of English fire-proof earthenware is a great advantage, and is vastly superior to the old-fashioned tin dish. This dish may be taken from the stove, wiped over with a cloth, placed on the table, and does not look out of place. It is so easily cleaned that a chop can be cooked in it immediately after fish without the former tasting of it.

diately after fish without the former tasting of it. This is a time-saving advantage which every housewife will appreciate. The dish will fit any gasstove, and cooking in it gives practically the same result as cooking in a casserole. Not only does it save labour, but it simplifies cooking, as the material of which it is composed will not wear thin and burn the food. It is a most useful and desirable asset in the home, combining efficiency, which makes it invaluable in the kitchen, and cleanliness and neat appearance on the table. It is economical, and is obtainable at Waring and Gillow's.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: INFANTRY CROSSING A STREAM AFTER HAVING DRIVEN BACK THE ENEMY.—[Official Pholograph.]

calls for most earnest consideration on the part of our expert advisers. This chapter is surely one of the most important in the whole volume, for, while the others to which reference has been made set forth the achievements of science, here he reveals a gigantic and vital task awaiting attack. The more widely it is read the sooner will a ing attack. The more widery it is read the sooner was a dangerous situation come within a measureable distance of solution. As a fitting sequel to these two chapters on the sea, Dr. Shipley adds a most able and sympathetic

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OR exposure on the bridge, in the launch, anywhere when green seas are breaking over decks, THE BURFRON offers such ample security against a dousing that it leaves the oilskin "in the cart."

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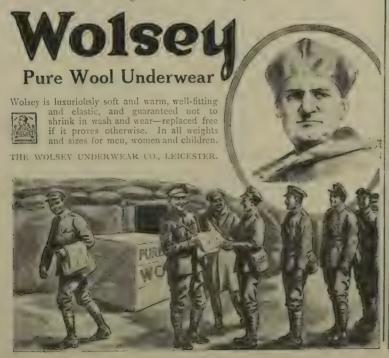




### It Must be Wolsey

Wolsey, because of the high price of wool, may cost more (like most other things, nowadays), but it is still the most economical underwear in the end. Wolsey is the best protection against the cold and damp of wintry days—the surest aid to health. But it must be Wolsey.

The Government recognise the health-value of wool—our troops, exposed to every extremity of weather hardship, wear wool next the skin. The manufacturers of Wolsey have made millions of garments for our troops.





#### HERE AND THERE IN THE COUNTRY-SIDE.

It is surprising, even in these days of war and war work, to find how game-shooting has been reduced. A triend of mine, elderly and with two sons at the war, is the happy possessor of a partridge manor, and has found the greatest difficulty in getting guns. A week ago he managed to muster five, including himself, for a day's sport. The beaters were small boys who had been persuaded to devote their holiday to the job, and they were drilled and directed by two old men, one an ex-keeper who is stone-deaf. There should have been eight guns, but three of them could not get sufficient cartridges to justify them in taking extra days, as each has a little shooting of his own and wants all his cartridges for it.

The lack of cartridges is serious to the poor remains of the leisured classes. A veteran sportsman of my acquaint-

couldn't raise sufficient cartridges for a week's shooting. Fortunately, the veteran has a small store, and was able to lend his friend five hundred. It is not so many years ago that, if it had been said that one man had lent anoth ave hundred to take a summer holiday, nobody would have thought of cartridges.

In the meantime, while the few with a little leisure kill some of the many partridges and a few of the hedgerow pheasants that stoats have spared, the farmer is adapting his prejudices to the needs of the hour and learning to use machinery. As plough-horses have nearly doubled in value since the war, and the use of oats is almost prohibited, farmers have less choice in the matter than they would prefer to enjoy. I came across one the other day driving a double-furrow plough over a flat, dry piece of arable land with a steam-tractor that uses coal and water, and can be

It will grind his corn, and haul his wagons to the station, and perform in addition a number of other useful services on the land as long as that land is dry. The trouble is that a spell of wet weather makes a four or live ton tractor more dangerous than useful in a field, and it is, of course, of little account in hilly country. Many farmers, dislike ploughing and other machines on account of their weight, Under certain conditions, they press, the groun I down as if it had been rammed.

I don't know whether it is patriotism or the attractive costume that has brought so many young women on to the land, but I seem to see them in every parish, and the cry is still "They come," During the spring

use in the advance and summer they have been doing very good work. At haytime and harvest they were invaluable; and such gardens as have survived the exodus of the gardeners owe the most of their research breath, a research breath to research breath. But its the early days of August; and in course of their chat, that the exodus of the gardeners owe the most of their triend told him he was writing to refuse an invitation to present beauty to women's quickly trained hands. But it

is doubtful whether more than a small percentage of the women now at work will endure the strain of winter labour on heavy clay soils. It is hard, cold, heavy, and unpleasant, and few who know what it is like are surprised



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A GATE FOR STOPPING RAIDS Speed is everything in a successful raid, but it is not possible when progress is barred by a gate of this description. These gates are dropped when a raid takes place in different parts or sectors. Official Photograph.

to find that women shrink from it. They will remain invaluable in the dairies, it farmers do not turn all their cows into beef. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the charming damsels I have seen in the past few months are not met in picturesque groups, laughing and displaying their front teeth as though they were musical-comedy actresses, after the familiar fashion revealed in so many of the illustrated papers. They have been too serious to pose, and perhaps too tired. They have learnt that the born agricultural labourer knows how to carry out every task in the most efficient fashion, and have gone freely to him for advice, so that the old-comers and the new-comers appear to be on the best of terms.

It is due to the Hun to say that he has proved a valuable farm-hand. The prison camps have been sending batches



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: REPAIRING A GUN FOR USE IN THE ADVANCE

ance, now an invalid, met an old friend of his in town in

Some B.S.A. Exclusive Features No. 5. B.S.A. BRAKES. WO extremely powerful brakes are fitted to the B.S.A. Motor Bicycle, the front being applied by an inverted lever on the handlebar, and the rear by a foot pedal. Both brakes operate on

special brake rims and allow the wheels to be removed without detaching any brake parts or disturbing the adjustments. The efficiency of B.S.A. Brakes and their strength and reliability, fully justify the confidence which riders of B.S.A. Motor Bicycles repose in them.

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ALL for Health!" was the new National watchword recently proposed by Mr. John Galsworthy.

Do you endorse it? -- then you should join the huge and increasing army of people who daily use Formamint Tablets to keep their mouths and throats free from harmful bacteria.

"Oral asepsis" the doctors call this condi-tion, and they know how vitally important it is for defending the body against a multitude of dangerous germ-diseases.

They know, for example, that when a consumptive coughs or sneezes he literally sprays the air with tubercle bacilli which may easily infect anyone whose mouth is in an unhealthy state.

Protect yourself, now and always, by the regular use of Formamint. It will be worth your while—if only to escape the troublesome Colds and Sore Throats which you are otherwise almost certain to catch.

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Formamint costs you no more than the so called "anti-dic" mouth-washes, which are incapable of producing e oral asepsis. But do not imagine that Formamint is only revenuive—its curative and healing properties are no s remarkable—especially in local affections like sore

Buy a bottle at your chemist's to-day, price 2/2, but see that it bears our name and address on the label — otherwise you may get an inferior substitute.

The genuine original tablets are guaranteed to be ab-lutely harmless, and are so palatable that even children take them readily—a fact worth remembering during school epidemics when the youngsters must be protected.

"I have no hesitation in stating that in Formamint Tablets we have an absolutely safe and certain way of keeping the Mouth and Throat free from Germ Infection." Dr. W. L. HOWARD, M.D.

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Note: To protect you from substitution, Formamint will later on be given a new name, which will be announced shortly,

Influenza Sore Throat Tonsillitis Quinsy Laryngitis Diphtheria Measles Mumps Pyorrhœa Abscesses Gumboils **Dental Decay** Spongy Gums Tainted Breath Sore Mouth Scarlet Fever Consumption -and numerous other conditions

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testiment of not less than five to the farms, with an except. The men work from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m., with an hour for dinner that is not charged, and an able-bodied Hun costs the farmer three shillings and ninepence a day. Most farmers give the men hulf-an-hour's rest in the morning at their own expense and something to eat, and in these circumstances Hans, Fritz, and Co. appear to take kindly to their enforced labours. The farm-hands do not seem to object to working with them, and whether at the corn harvest, at hiting potatoes, or with the threshing-machines, they have done much to help this country.

mg-machines, they have done much to help this country to help itself while the Navy puts the finishing tonches to its measures for making the submarine in-

The createst change in the countryside is the breaking up of the pastures Before the war there were in every county scores of nebls that produced nothing better than a poor crop of meadow hay, and the farmer was content to leave them at that. The Board of Agriculture wants three million acreot this poor land ploughed up, cleaned, and put down to corn, or else fallowed and prepared for corn agunst the autumn of the coming year. This task has entailed an immense amount of fresh labour, and will not be properly accomplished until Mr. Henry Ford from Detroit, who seems to have something like a Government monopoly for motor-tractors, is able to deliver the goods. It is said that these tractors will be here by the spring—not too late to be of great service; and in the meantime the work has to be done as best it can with the material that is to

the meantime the work has to be done as best it can with the material that is to hand. Agricultural committees have been travelling from farm to farm throughout the country and giving the farmer his orders. Needless to say, it is read-by possible to find people who are far more popular than the members of these committees, and the comments of the farmers do not erron the side of flattery. But the work is being done, and that, perhaps, is the one thing that matters

"A KISS OR TWO," AT THE LONDON PAVILION

INIE brings strange revenges, and surely none, so far as our little London stage is concerned, can be deemed stranger than the conquest of the London Pavilion by legitumate drama. It ever there was a variety theatre that might have seemed pledged eternally to variety, it was the "Pav.," one of the pioneers of West-End musiciballs, the scene of the triumphs of Jennie Hill, Macdermott,

for it is all about just "A Kiss or Two." In the dull and ultra-respectable atmosphere of a country golt club, dashing Captam Delaney, whose reputation of lady-killer has gone in advance of him, accepts a bet that he will get legitimately within the briefest of time a kiss from the first three women who cross his path. The club has hardly counted on the fact that members' wives raight come under the bet. In point of fact, the first two ladies to appear are of this category, the third being the ducal member's niece, who has kicken over the traces and engaged herself as barmaid at her uncle's club. With the lady barmaid in the secret, and promising to give her kiss when the members wives have given theirs, you can imagine the merry entertainment Mr. Esmond gets out of his scheme. If while he is playing with brisk boy-ismiest the courtship episodes of the Captain you detect the actor-author's hands pulling the strings, and his puppets seem to be jerked on too often by pairs, it does not really matter very much, with such high spirits is the game carried through; so engagingly demure is Miss Barbara Hotte (Mrs. Monckton Hoffe) in barmaic's dress; and so eleverly do Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Nigel Playfair, Mrs. Saba Raleigh, and Miss Nellie Hodson simulate nature. The experiment ought to succeed.

"Petticoat Lane Fair"

"Petticoat Lane Fair" promises to transform the Albert Hull, where it is to be held—and not at the Queen's Hall, as previously announced—into a bright and colcurful Vanity Fair, with a most excellent purpose. The Countess of Essex, Lady Hamilton, Lady Phillips, Winifred Countess of Ancaster, Mrs. John Lavery, and Miss Elizabeth Asquith are forming a committee to organise the Fair and Tombola, which is to be in aid of Miss Lena Ashwell's "Concerts at the Front." The Fair will be held on Dec. 3, 1, and 5. Blue Tombola tickets, for which hundreds of attractions are considered.

"Concerts at the Front." The Fair will be note on Piec. 3, 1, and 5. Blue Tombola tickets, for which hundreds of attractive prizes are being promised, will also admit the bearer at half-price on any one day of the Fair. These will only be sold during October, and may be obtained, with all particulars, from Mrs. C. F. Leyel, at 101, New Bond St., W.I.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: DUG-OUTS NEAR AN OVERFLOW FROM THE YPRES-COMINES CANAL. Note the neat foot-bridge, the work of the occupants of the dug-out- Official Photocraph.]

and Marie Lloyd. Yet here it is, following the example of and Marie Lloyd. Yet here it is, following the example of the Oxford—nay, going further, discarding even the trappings of the revue in the shape of song and dance, and giving litself over to the tender mercies of Mr. H. V. Esmond, who of course, on his side, is making, in partnership with Mr. Charles Macdona, no less of an experiment than his theatre. It is very light farce, it is true, that he is offering, as the title of his little farce of sentiment implies:

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by which even the weakliest can be nourished and strengthened" -such is Benger's.

Benger's Food can be fully nutritive when digestion is weakened, because while being prepared, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion, the means for which are self-contained in the Food.



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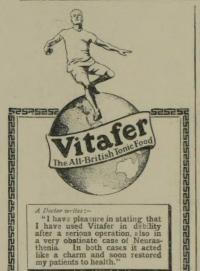


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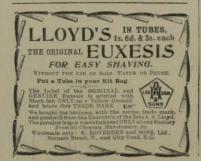


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CHIFFON VELVET TEAGOWN, with long skirt, slightly draped, becoming loose bodice and soft sash of velvet tied both sides and trimmed with handsome coloured trimmings, and edged fringe. Also in Charmeuse at the same price.

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This milk and wheaten food furnishes a complete dietary, and is allowed when other foods are not permitted. It is exceptionally palatable and its highly nourishing properties ensure the utmost benefit. Because of its easy preparation it is a boon in the busy hospital and deservedly populse with the nurse.

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Absolutely BRITISH.
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#### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A New Legislative Council of Motoring.

By way of an answer to the malcontent section which is asking what the motoring associations have done, or are doing, for their members during the war, it is announced that a new United Legislative Council is being formed on which all the private and trade bodies will be represented. The intention is that this new Council shall consider and deal with all matters relating to the laws affecting automobilism and the use of the highways, so that when the incividable revision of these laws takes place—in the apparently far distant future—there shall be a strong corporate body representing the motoring interest which will have something to say about any proposed change. The news is excellent, even if it is somewhat belated. Such an organisation as that now announced should have come into being ten years ago. I suppose that its birth will be met with a certain amount of criticism from quarters in which the belief appears to be held that the motorist is the sort of person who desires to own the earth, and whose only ideas of the proper kind of motoring legislation are that it should give him a completely free hand to do just as he likes on the King's highway. That, of course, is very far from the truth. When we speak of motoring legislation, the term goes very much deeper than matters affecting such minor disabilities as the speed-limit and the chaos of the lighting laws. The whole question of highway construction and administration, for example, comes within the legislative purview of motorism, for we must bear in mind that we have only reached the threshold of development to which that of the past is a relatively small thing. Therefore, the future of road-transport has become, and will continue to be, a national concern, and will carry with it the necessity for complete and drastic revision of the whole system of highway construction and control. It can no longer be possible to leave our highway system in that state of chaos



EXTREMES MEET: A SUNBEAM NEAR THE EQUATOR. Our photograph offers one more instance of the wide popularity of the Sunbeam motor cars, one of which is here seen passing through a sugar plantation in Demerara, British Guiana.



AUSTINS IN THE EAST: THE BRITISH REPAIR STAFF BUSY.

shows men of the British Repair Staff preparing a meal in Turkey. In the background are seen some of the Austin motor-lorries which are doing such useful work with the troops.

under which a single main road is administered by over seventy separate and distinct authorities! And it is comes to follow that, when this anachronistic state of things comes up for revision by Parliament, such revision cannot be left entirely to the mercies of permanent officials, tied by precedent and red-tape, and to amateur legislators who have no knowledge of the highly specialised questions arising out of highways administration. The matter certainly seems to call for the advice and services of a body having first-hand expert knowledge of use and construction, and it does not seem possible to visualise a better or more competent advisory authority than this new Council. This, too, is only one direction in which it, can do good work, not only for motoring in particular, but for the whole national transport interest in general. Certainly its constitution is a long step in the right direction. tainly its

Magnetos !

dependent upon neto fitted to o

Truly the war has made vast changes in our industries! Prior to the outbreak of the world-struggle we were Germany for almost every magner cars. When the war came and the main supply was dammed at its source, we were compelled to go to American factories to fill the hiatus. Now the position is that, assessing the demand on the known basis of that of the year before the war, we are making in Eritain nearly double the number of magnetos we require to satisfy our own needs. And, what is more, the British magneto at its worst is equal to the best pre-war machine of German make, and at its best is a long way in front of its enemy rival. I do not know that the fact of our making too many magnetos should disquiet the British manufacturer—there are signs that he is getting a little nervous about the future. Except in America—and even there the German magneto had attained a considerable vogue—Germany practically held the trade of the world in this direction. With a better machine, with which we shall be able to get in first, we should surely be able to keep the Hun out of the overseas markets. Over and above that, I do not think it is sound to take pre-war figures as a guide to the inture, because



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Renal Colic is due to precipitation in the kidneys of uric salts, which collect together, forming hard, rugged, sharp concretions, whose size varies from that of a grain of finest sand to that of a stone as large as a hen's egg, and larger, so that the pain caused by the passage of such projectiles through the delicate flesh of the kidneys can be imagined.

But whatever may be the shape or size of these calculi, they are almost invariably composed of uric acid and urates, the other salts (which are present in smaller quantities) being merely derivatives. Thence it results that if uric acid is not present in excessive quantity, no sandy deposits or stones can be present either, so that gravel obstruction of the kidneys, laceration, colic and uramia are also unknown contingencies.

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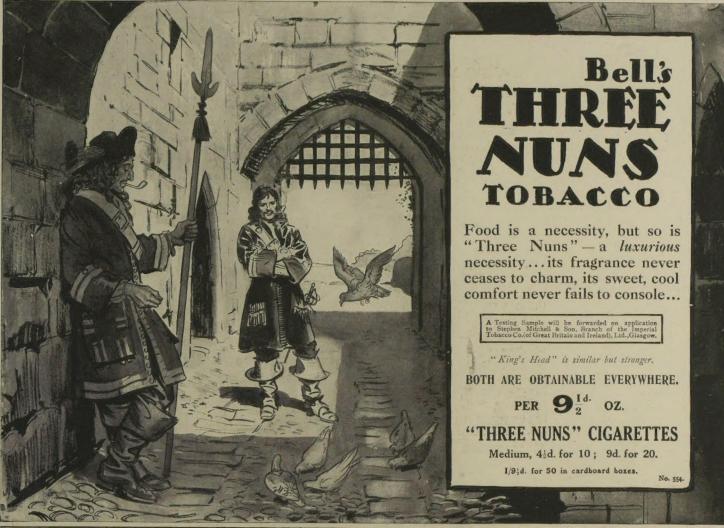
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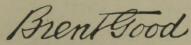
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there is certain to be a tremendous bound forward in the there is certain to be a tremendous bound forward in the production of motor vehicles for the purposes of peaceful expansion, not only on land, but in the air. Therefore the home market will be able to absorb a very much larger number of magnetos than it did before the war. Besides, "electricity for the car" is only in its infancy as yet, and there are many directions in which plants which are at present employed in the making of magnetos will find an outlet for their full capacity.

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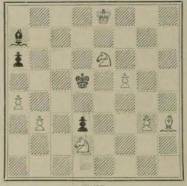
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3767.—BY R. J. BLAND.

WHITE r. Q to R ath z. Q to R 5th (ch) 3. Q or Kt mates. BLACK

If Black play, 1. B to Kt 3rd, 2. R to B 2nd; if r, R, to Q 6th, 2. Q to K 5th (ch); if r, Kt to B 3rd, 2. R to B 4th (ch); and if r. P to K 4th, then 2. Q to R 5t, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3750 .- By H. P. L. MEYER.



White to play, and mate in three moves,

The sizty fifth winter season of the City of London Cless Club opens on Octo 31, and entries are invited for the following tournaments, viz. The Gastineau Cup (Championship) Tournament for players of the first classes; entrance fee, 198.; the Mocatta Cup Tournament for players of the second classes; ent ance fee, 58.; the Barrett Cup Tournament for players of the iourth and hower classes; entrance fee, 58. Intending competitors should send their names to the Hon, Sec., Warder be Chambers, E.C.

CHESS IN BOURNEMOUTH.

Game played Letween Mr. O. H. LABONE and Dr. HART.

4. P to Q 4th
5. P takes P Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Kt 5 (ch) P to B 3
7. P takes P P takes P
8. B to K 2nd

8. Pto K R 3rd
9, Kt to K B 3rd P to K 5th
10, Kt to K Sth Q to Q 5th
11, Pto K B 4th B to Q B 4th
12, R to B sq Q to Q sq
Recommended by Steinitz in 0 of his notes to the games illustration this opening.

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Lr. H.) WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Dr. H.) 1, P to K 4th P to K 4th
2, Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3, B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd
4, Kt to Kt 5th

13. P to B 3rd Kt to Q 4th
14. P to K Kt 3rd B to K R 6th
15. P to Q 4th

So far the game is identical with one, Rolland v. Guest, given in the Morning Post. Now White played P to Q Kt 4th and won a piece.

An old 'fashioned continuation, which is now generally discarded in Morning Post. Fawm, but give s Black a strong counter, attack. Steinitz's attempt 15. To restore it to favour fid to his negrorable defeat by Tschigorin. 15. P tks P en pass,
16. B takes P B takes R
17. K takes B B to Kt 3rd
18. Q to K 2nd Castles
19. Kt to R 3rd R to K sq
20. Q to R 5th Q to K 2nd
21. Kt to B 2nd Q to B 4th

R. B to K 2nd

Q to B 3rd opens up some lively now, in any case, a draw ty perpetual play—there is a brilliant example check. Q to B 3rd should have it—by Hofter, for instance, arising from it—but its soundness is questionable 8.

P to K R 2nd

Throwing away all his advantage for an illusory object. White has by Hofter, for instance, arising from won.

22. Q talks 11.

22. Q takes P (ch) K to R sq 23. Kt to Kt 6(ch) K to R 2nd 24. Kt to Q 4th 25. B takes Kt R takes B 25. Kt to B 5th R to K 8th (ch) 27. K to Kt 2nd Resigns.

White extricated himself very cleverly from his difficulties once the chance presented itself.



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